

WOMAN'S HERALD

Devoted to the Household, the Fashions
and the Activities
of WomenMARY MARSHALL, Editor.
DAILY DEPARTMENT OF THE
WASHINGTON HERALD.Correspondence is invited. Address
all communications to the Woman's
Editor of The Washington Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

NOW, IT'S QUEUES.

A Washington friend of ours who has just returned from Newport where she had seen the "Fashions' Passing Show," at Mrs. Herman Oelrichs' villa last Saturday, is quite encouraging. There are no striking new tendencies, she says, and if indications given there can be taken seriously it seems as if the coming season would be one when a woman may dress to suit her individual requirements and still be in fashion.

The creations exhibited were produced by leading dressmakers and designers. But it was perfectly obvious that the American clothes creator is lacking in that note of originality or daring which makes for the striking and distinctive in the realm of clothes. Paris openings invariably bring out some new, unmistakable tendency—the tendency that is to direct the coming styles. But, though the gowns displayed at Newport on Saturday were charming, there was nothing that one might point to and say, "This is the new departure in clothes for the coming season."

Waistlines were high, low and normal; sleeves were long, medium and lacking entirely. Skirts were full and scant—some, in fact, so scant that the models who wore them had to "watch their step" as in former days.

Did we say there was nothing new or startling in the Newport fashion show? Our friend just from Newport has corrected us. There were some very surprising coiffures, startling in that they made use of the Chinese queue idea. Narrow, tightly plaited braids hung free in loops from the crown of the head. Braids narrow and tight were twisted into high Psyche-shaped knots. And one most striking arrangement showed a knot entirely covered with loosely wound rows of a Chinese queue and—here is where the jolt comes in—the hair of the head was brown and the queue was black!

"Woman's place is the home." Well, we have all heard that till we are tired of it. But what about the anti-suffragist workers who are going to act as voting booth watchers on the day when the woman suffrage constitutional amendment is submitted to the men. The attorney general of New York State has issued the statement that each faction may have one watcher in each voting place. "Which takes longer," asks our Suffrage Friend, "to cast your vote when election day comes around or to watch the ballot box at the polls in the effort to keep women from the opportunity of going to those same polls to vote?"

Really the summer girl has troubles of her own. Here one day fashion says that the skirt of one's bathing suit must be short—oh, very short—and that it absolutely must show inches and inches of the bloomers worn beneath. Then the next day the police of the bathing resorts come along with their "three-inches-above-the-knee" limit. It is really very annoying for the summer girl to take pains to be in fashion only to be sent hurrying back to the bathhouse by some hard-hearted policeman who doesn't know beans about fashions any way.

Wellburg, Va.—Dorothy Dare, 19, and Mary Hogg, 19, two co-eds at West Liberty College, awakened by two burglars who entered their room, dashed several boxes of face powder into the eyes of the intruders, thrashing the pair with heavy hair brushes and buried them from an open window.

SUPERFLUOUS
HAIR REMOVERS
ARE DANGEROUS

Don't Use Poisonous So-Called Superfluous Hair Removers.

You may escape permanent injury if you use so-called hair removers, but you cannot escape an increased growth, because after each removal the hair is bound to grow out more bristly, and in time it will become so coarse that nothing will remove it but a razor.

The only safe way to remove hair is to depilate it. It is useless to use pastes or rub-on preparations because they only remove hair from the surface of the skin. De Miraclo, the original liquid depilatory, dissolves hair by attacking it under the skin as well as on the skin.

Imitations of De Miraclo are as worthless as pastes and rub-on preparations because they lack certain ingredients that De Miraclo alone contains which give it the power to rob hair of its vitality. Remember, De Miraclo is the only depilatory that has a binding guarantee in each package which entitles you to your money if it fails.

Insist on the genuine De Miraclo and you will get the original liquid hair remover. Others are worthless imitations—refuse them. De Miraclo is sold in three sizes, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottles. The larger sizes are the most economical for dermatologists and large users to buy. If your dealer will not supply you, order direct from us. The truth about the treatment of superfluous hair mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. De Miraclo Chemical Co., Dept. G, Park Ave. and 50th St., New York.

Aunt Chatty's Mothers' Club

Conducted by Mrs. Charity Brush

PRAISING A CHILD

THIS is a real Mothers' Club, for the benefit of mothers everywhere who are struggling with questions of discipline, training, education, clothing, for the children. Write to Aunt Chatty of problems which are vexing you, and she will advise and help you to a solution of them. Write to her, too, of your own discoveries, of methods you have found successful in smoothing the rough paths of life for the tender, childish feet, that through the Mothers' Club your experience may be of benefit to other mothers who are still tangled in the web of perplexity you have so happily unraveled.

Co-operation is the secret of success in any business; so why not in the business of motherhood, that highest and holiest calling which always has been and always will be woman's crown of glory, no matter what other avenues of usefulness may be opened to her? Address Mrs. Charity Brush, care of this paper.

So small a thing as a word of praise has often been the determining point of a whole life. This may sound like an exaggeration to some of the members of our Mothers' Club, but I am sure it is not.

Look back over your own childhood, mothers, and see if, some time in your experience, your skies did not grow bluer and your sun brighter because of a word of commendation from your mother or your teacher. And did you find it easier after that to do the task for the performance of which you had been commended? Or if the praise was given for a becoming arrangement of your hair or a pretty foot, were you not afterward inordinately conscious of those portions of your anatomy?

Now, I believe in praising children—the commendation we all crave for work well done is an important factor in our development—but praise must be judicious. I want our members to take serious thought about how and when to give their children their word of praise.

Don't think I am urging too many things upon your serious attention, for I am imagining and only the importance of something which after all plays a trivial part in the rearing of our little ones. I know well the consequences of invidious praise and blame—the life stories of many people who have confided in me confirm my opinion of this matter. "Do you know, Aunt Chatty," a grown woman to me once said, "I still have a little confidence in myself as I had when I was a young girl! And I think it is because my mother never praised me. She had a Puritan training herself; she had been taught that to make a child conceited was to commit the worst crime possible against him; and so she avoided the appearance of satisfaction with anything I ever did. Goodness knows, she was ready enough with her blame if I did wrong, though! And so I grew up with my mother's approval, and therefore always at war with myself—a state of mind I have never been able to outgrow." This woman is an unusually sensitive person; with a child of a different type self-confidence and initiative might not have been so completely destroyed. Yet who can say?

On the other hand, among my acquaintances is a girl of 12 who is already an innumerable little prig because her mother, I think, has every effort must be made to please to the skies in order to stimulate her to any endeavor.

Little Miss Elinor takes part in every conversation which goes on about her.

Interrupting the greatest personage—if any such is present—with pert and saucy remarks, for which she is never reproved. Her unskilled, childish drawings are spoken of as marvels of art, her performance on the piano praised as the work of a virtuoso, and the consequence is she is not only inordinately vain, but she is prevented from making any real attainment because she thinks she is already perfect.

These cases are two extremes. I am willing to admit that the objection I think I hear you make, but somewhere between the two lies the real road to the best method. It takes genuine skill and much care on the part of parents and teachers to praise at the right time and in due measure so that the child will not work for the sake of the praise itself—no motive forever fatal to real achievement.

Do you see what I mean? Inconsiderate praise inflicts a real injury upon a growing mind. For one thing, if we carelessly praise him for some one thing he has done well, we may lead him to think that is all-important thing for him to do; we concentrate his tastes on one line and prevent his mental development in other directions; we run the risk of making him too narrow a basis for the good, all-round culture we should seek for him. He may become a specialist when he is a man, but he will be apt to lack the balance and mental symmetry that the good specialist should have.

There is not time in this talk to develop my thought as clearly as I would like, but I want to ask every one of our members to try to praise her children so as to increase their joy in the achievement itself, and not to find the joy in the commendation for the achievement.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. R. T. asks: "Do you believe in corporal punishment?" I believe in it. It is hard to say whether I do or do not. I certainly do not believe in striking a child in anger, but sometimes a child can be restrained by a firm hand, and I believe in the use of the rod in the case of a child who is unusually sensitive.

Mrs. H. J. writes: "My little boy has a peculiar walk; he 'toes in,' and walks a little on the side of his feet. What would you do about it?" I would have his feet measured for his shoes. The trouble may be that you have been buying shoes for him that are too small for his feet.

(Copyright, 1915.)

HOUSE-
WIVES
DAILY
ECONOMY
CALENDAR

EASY DISH WASHING.

Dishes have to be washed—they have to be washed for three meals a day in most households and for cooking besides. So the problem of dish washing is not one that can be evaded. It is one that must be conquered.

To begin with, no matter how hot the weather, there must be plenty of hot water. When the water must be heated by gas or kerosene, it is a bit of an extravagance, but even so it is a justifiable extravagance. The same expenditure for plenty of boiling water brings more pleasure than for candy or soda water.

The second thing of importance in dish washing is the soap. It is not a simple matter, worked out according to your own particular needs, and stick to it. One young housekeeper has a white enamel dish in the kitchen, and she says that every night she packs the soiled dinner dishes—which takes about three minutes. Then she washes and dries the silver and glass and leaves the kitchen in perfect order. In the morning she adds the boxful of dinner dishes to the breakfast dishes. As the dishes are completely covered, there is no untidiness in this method, and it leaves the evening free for the busy, young housekeeper.

Whenever dish washing time comes, don't say, "Have soap that does not irritate the skin of your hands. Have a dish mop."

If the dish pan when resting on the floor of the sink is so low that you must lean over to work in it, raise it on a wire rack. Stack all the dishes neatly in piles at the right of the dish pan. Wash them in soapy water, lifting them out with the left hand and placing them in a wire dish drainer. When the dish pan is empty, empty the soapy water, fill it with clear hot water, plunge the dish drainer of dishes into this, and then stand it again on the tray to drain. Then soap the hot water in the pan and begin to wash more dishes.

Now the dishes which have been soiled and put in the wire drainer need not be dried with towels. If the water is really scalding hot and the dishes are carefully washed, they will quickly dry with a brilliant gloss, and are then even cleaner than if dried with towels. Glass and silver, however, must always be dried with towels to be glossy. So when the method above is followed it is a good plan to wash the dishes first and to wash the glass and silver next. These, too, must be rinsed—the silver in very hot water—and, while you are washing and drying them, the dishes will be drying themselves, and will be ready to place on the shelves, probably by the time the pots and pans have been cleaned. If they are not quite dry, throw a clean towel over them to protect them from dust and let them stand until dry.

(Copyright, 1915.)

For the Blind.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Helen Keller, Jane Addams, and Winifred Holt, are the prominent vice presidents of the new National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. This organization is nothing more or less than the consolidation of the New York Committee for the Prevention of Blindness and the American Association for the Conservation of Vision. The uniting of these two societies was for the purpose of extending the scope of their work for the blind, making it national, instead of State-wide.

FAMOUS
WOMAN
HIS
BIRTHDAY
AND YOURS

July 28—Mary Anderson.

In the fifteen years that Mary Anderson spent before the footlights she gained for herself a reputation for loveliness and real genius as an actress. She was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1859 and four years later her father died leaving her a young widow dependent wholly on her own resources. When Mary was eight her mother married a surgeon in the Southern army who was her father's best of all possible fathers to Mary.

Mary's education was of the best, spending several years in an academy in the city of New Orleans. Here she read Shakespeare and the works of other dramatists and received her first incentive to acting. In her early teens she was a brilliant pianist, and his really marvelous acting fired her to real ambition. She consulted her foster father who saw behind her timid manner and girlish reticence, marks of a real genius. This encouraged her to seek the aid of Charlotte Cushman, always so ready to give aid to those who showed promise of ability. From Father Anthony Muller, a Franciscan priest, she received her first lessons in elocution and finally when she was sixteen she made her debut in Louisville. Her success was almost immediate and a year after her debut she was leading woman in a company of her own. She had often been called the greatest of all American actresses.

Equal to her success on the stage was her popularity off the stage. In this country she was much sought after by society leaders and in England she received much favor from the English nobility and royalty. In spite of all this attention she kept her head and married her first and only love, M. Antonio de Navarro, a Venetian gentleman. This was in 1880 when she was thirty-one and the following year she sold her stage wardrobe—a sign that her career as an actress was ended.

Unlike many an actress who leaves the stage at marriage only to be tempted back again within a few years, Mary Anderson never returned. The most flattering of offers from managers did not move her and she is still content to live the life of domestic happiness as Mrs. Antonio F. de Navarro.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Los Angeles "City Mother."

Mrs. Aletha Gilbert has been elected "City Mother" of Los Angeles, Cal. This is a new position, and so far Los Angeles is the only city in the world to have a mother, and Mrs. Gilbert the only woman to hold such a position. She was elected to this unique position by the city council and the police commission with the approval of the chief of police. She is to have a board of women advisers who is to be called the City Mothers' Bureau.

The plan is to make the bureau a place where troubled mothers and erring or ignorant girls who need advice or protection can appeal without publicity. The bureau is to be strictly confidential and is to do away with women having to face the morbidly curious crowds that infest courtrooms. First offenders are reported to the bureau instead of being hauled to court.

At a cost of \$125,000 Calais made its harbor, which was nearly dry at low tide, one of the finest in Europe, and enabled it to become a chief port of destination for travelers from England to France.

Leaves from the Bathing Girl's Notebook



The brimmed bathing hat is a blessing to the bather. This model is in orange trimmed with a jaunty brown quill.

One of the most striking bathing caps of the season—showing wide wing trimming and checks in black and white.

The predominating features of the season's bathing garb are short skirts, with bloomers showing below, and bright colors, although blue and black are still in evidence. Above is a sleeveless model in tan trimmed with sea green. Below is a simple model in Belgian blue.

Bathing shoes used to be hideous affairs of black canvas. Now they are made of white satin. The little bathing frock below shows several of the season's newest features—the high collar, awning stripes and the wire in the bottom of the skirt.

Suggestive of the jockey's cap is the fetching bonnet shown above in red and white satin. The little bathing frock below shows several of the season's newest features—the high collar, awning stripes and the wire in the bottom of the skirt.

Mexican Teachers Return.

The group of Mexican women teachers who were sent last fall to Boston by their government to study the public school system of the country are now back home. They spent the year in this return trip. Not only do they purpose stopping long enough in each of our large cities to examine the methods employed by various schools and their civic work, but they will visit smaller cities and even country communities.

Council Bluffs is one of the smaller cities on their list, and they go to look into the Father's Club movement, which had its birth there. They also will visit Rowan County, Kentucky, where the moonlight school idea originated and had its first trial. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, the originator of the moonlight school system, is said to be the only woman about whose work the United States has ever issued a bulletin. Mrs. Stewart's work is of special interest to the Mexican teachers because it is believed to be the solution of the adult illiteracy problem.

MRS. PARKER, sister of Lord Kitchener, head of the British war department, inspecting a girls' home defense company at Bedford College.

In most of the girls' schools and in the factories of England, the girls have organized into home defense companies and go through daily drills. Most of the companies are supplied with khaki uniforms as shown in this picture.



In Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women Clubs has been elected to the suffrage. At the convention in Marion recently the question was brought up, and after much discussion, during which several heated speeches for and against were made, it was put to vote. The vote stood 26 to 30. The Massachusetts Federation has a membership of 6,485 and includes some 24 individual clubs and three city federations. After the convention Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, leader of the federation, declared her intention of leaving the federation. "This federation is a suffrage organization," said Mrs. Putnam, "and of course I cannot consistently remain a member. I shall withdraw immediately." It is reported that other members of the minority will follow her lead.

Colored and black printing inks have been advanced in price because the German government has prohibited the export of certain essential dyes and chemicals. One of these is beta naphthol, which is necessary for the development of the fast brilliant reds.

TOMORROW'S MENU.

"It is as if the rose should pluck herself, or the ripe plum finger its misty bloom."—Keats.

BREAKFAST.

French Omelette
Cereal
Peaches
Coffee

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.

Tomato Salad
Honey Bread
Rhubarb and Cream

DINNER.

Cream Potage
Lima Beans
Pea Salad
Roast Beef
Browned Potatoes
Peach Ice Cream

Spanish bun—make delicious bun cream together one cupful of sugar with four tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Add half a cupful of brown sugar, one egg, and one yolk of an egg, one cupful of sour milk, two cupfuls of flour, and one cupful of seeded raisins. Add one teaspoonful of cinnamon and the same amount of allspice. Add one teaspoonful of baking soda and bake in a loaf.

Sardine canapés—Skin four sardines and bone them. Mix the yolks, hard-boiled, of four eggs, and add, with a dash of paprika and a quarter of a cupful of butter, to the fish. Pound the ingredients together in a mortar or bowl and then put through a sieve. Cut slices of bread a quarter of an inch thick and fry them golden brown in deep fat. Drain them and spread them with the sardine paste. Decorate the canapés with chopped eggs and olives.

Pea salad—Press a quart of cooked peas through a fine wire sieve. Dissolve a boxful of gelatine in a quarter of a cupful of cold water. In a quart of boiling water, heat it, take it from the fire, add the peas, salt, pepper, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of onion juice, and mix with the melted gelatine. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

They Help the Child.

Helen E. Sumner and Ethel E. Hanks are co-authors of the report on the operation of child labor laws in Connecticut, just issued by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. According to the report, no child in Connecticut can get an employment certificate and stay out of school unless he has a job. Not only must he produce a promise of work, but he must also produce a certificate when he begins work. The certificate is good only for the employer to whom it reads, and is not given to the parents or guardians of the child and a third copy kept on file with the State board of education.

If the child quits work the employer must notify the State board and before he can go to work for another employer he must get another certificate made out by the second employer. This unique feature of the Connecticut system is the way in which the compulsory education law is made to dovetail with the child labor law. Every step is under the supervision of the agents of the State board of education. These agents travel the State to place issuing working papers, inspecting shops and visiting in their homes children who have quit their work.

The University of Pennsylvania's Amazon expedition has made another journey into the unknown, and is now exploring the Amazon region of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. The expedition expects to spend six months in that region and to return to civilization at Lima.

DAILY SHORT STORY

"JONES OF ARK."

By LAWRENCE ALF-ED CLAY.

In the northwest part of the country there was a swamp of 100 acres in extent, and though the land all around was settled up by thrifty farmers the swamp was still State land. For a score of years the question of draining it had come up at intervals, and it had become the burning question in the country. A legislature had granted permission for the work to be done, but there was the question of expense. The farmers were talk of tar and feathers if the matter passed through several phases and was the cause of much ill-feeling and trouble. There had been two years of peace when a thunder-clap came.

From farmer to farmer the news was passed that a young lawyer in Scottsville had bought the land of the State and was going to push things. In other words, a drainage ditch five miles long was to be dug through farms and the farmers compelled to pay the cost. The news of the skirmish at Lexington didn't produce greater excitement. No one knew the name of the lawyer, but he was characterized as a shark, and there was talk of tar and feathers if he dared to show his face in the locality. No one was familiar with the drainage laws, but it was resolved to oppose them with force of arms if necessary. Meetings were called at school houses and fiery speeches made, and the only thing lacking to bring on a war was a leader.

Miss Fannie Melton, daughter of the widow Melton, through whose farm the ditch would first pass, arrived home from a distant school on her summer vacation as the excitement had become intense. For years she had heard the question debated, and now was immediately interested. Her watchword was "No drainage ditch." She made an impression on two or three of the nearest neighbors, and when they had reported it to others Fannie Gray, old but full of fight, called to talk the matter over with her.

"What I wanted to ask you is did you study law at that school you went to?" he asked.

"No, not exactly," was the reply, "but of course I heard more or less about law."

"I see. In this case we'd like to know whether the law is for us or agin us, but we don't want to go to town and pay some lawyer \$25 to find out. I was in 'hopes you might know, havin' been to a school where they charge \$30 a year for teachin' and boardin'."

"Did the patriots of 1776 ask about law?" demanded the girl as her eyes flashed. "Did they ask about law or get up and do things?"

"By thunder, they did things!" Then let us do the same."

"By thunder, we will!"

"We must rally and fight for our rights—fight until the last man falls!"

"By thunder, we must and will!"

"Finding us determined, the enemy may not appear, but if he does—"

"We'll bust his suppers in great shape! Say, I want you to come over to schoolhouse No. 2 tomorrow and talk to us. We are going to have a big meeting. Wasn't there a gal once called Jones of Ark who led soldiers and did big things?"

"You mean Joan of Ark?"

"Yes, Jones of Ark. The schoolmaster was talking about her in winter. You come right along and be our Jones of Ark. You can talk big words and we can't. You come and tell us all about Bunker Hill and all that and get a thrill going."

The girl of 19 would have declined any such leadership had the matter been a new one and the case any other. She was encouraged by her mother to "do something to scare that pesky lawyer," and after much hesitation she appeared at the meeting. There she was hailed and introduced as Jones of Ark, and Farmer Gray concluded his introduction with:

"And by thunder she's the gal to make the splinters fly!"

DAILY FASHION NOTE

Wednesday, July 28, 1915.

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

According to astrology, the planetary rule is not particularly strong today. While Saturn and Mercury are mildly adverse, Jupiter is in a faintly benefic aspect.

Under this sway merchants and bankers will be wise to pursue all large enterprises conservatively. Lawyers should benefit by this configuration, which gives promise of new lines of professional activity. Political honors are foreboded, especially for men of the West and South.

Buying is well directed. Persons who have commercial interests should find this rather a fortunate time for making investments, on which profit is to be realized quickly.

Brokers should have a lucky day. A slight rise in certain stocks is indicated. Colleges and educational institutions have a sign supposed to foreshadow an increase in enrollments; but students may carry financial burdens that interfere with progress.

This should be an auspicious time for social entertainments, especially those of rather a formal character. A public banquet will furnish material for widespread newspaper comment.

Saturn is inimical. While this configuration prevails, dangers of the night will multiply. Astrologically, this is a time of increase of crimes, especially those that have gain as a motive, is prognosticated.

A disastrous fire will cause great loss in a manufacturing city, but the material of explosion is supposed to be increased by this government of the stars.

This evening is held as a particularly unfavorable time for the natural law of women. It is a most unlucky date for weddings, engagements and meetings with new acquaintances.

Dealers in clothing, jewels, and the things especially devised for the ornamentation of women have a sinister omen. Losses and business failures are foreboded.

Persons whose birthday it is have an augury of a year in which business and domestic responsibilities will cause anxiety.

Children born on this day may be exceedingly fond of honors, and authority. Their subjects of law, the natural law, place. If industrious, they attain high places, but they require careful training and severe discipline.

(Copyright, 1915.)

RED CROSS TO QUIT EUROPE.

American Units Must Return Because of Lack of Money.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefield October 1, because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will return to the United States.

The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contributions will go on as long as these contributions are available, but the general fund collected in the United States, amounting to \$1,500,000, will be exhausted on October 1.

Amiens, France, has 24,000 population.

HOROSCOPE.

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Pictorial Review Patterns

On Sale at
S. KANN, SONS & CO.

To make his descendants millionaires, a Topeka, Kans., man has left \$200,000 to increase, until twenty years after the death of the longest lived of his children, when the fortune is to be distributed among his grand children.